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"THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM, FEAR NOT, FOR, BEHOLD I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY, WHICH SHALL BE TO ALL PEOPLE."

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1824.

ZION'S HERALD:

Office No. 72, Market-Street. BARBER BADGER, EDITOR AND PRINCIPAL AGENT.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS and 50 CENTS per year. \$1,25 to be paid on receiving the first number of the volume, (or the first number after subscribing,) and \$1,25 at the end of six months thereafter.

All the Preachers in the Methodist connexon are authorized and requested to act as Agents sobtaining subscribers and receiving payment. Agents are allowed every eleventh copy

The books and accounts of this paper having been transferred to the Committee of Conference, the agents are respectfully requested to settle with their subscribers up to the first of January next; in order that the books may be adjusted at that time, and that the new accounts may commence with the beginning of the next

Or The price is uniformly the same throughout the United States, viz. \$2,50 a year.

Original Communications.

Sir-Zion's Herald is, in my opinion, well calculated to be useful and beneficial to the cause of religion generally, and to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in particular. But it remains with the preachers and others in different parts of the country, to make it still more interesting and useful, by communicating to the editor, from time to time, accounts of revivals of religion, growth of societies, remarkable occurrences, happy deaths, &c. &c. 1 have noticed that short pieces are generally read, while long sermons and dissertations are neglected. And it matters but little to every lover of piety whether the writer possesses all the knowledge of rhetoric-whether he places every word in its proper place, or not. The main ob ject is, or ought to be, to build up the Redeemer's kingdom, and to encourage every follower of the blessed Saviour. With these views, I send you the following remarks, which if you think proper you can insert in your columns, when you have nothing that is more interesting.

CLASS MEETINGS.

I have long been convinced of the real benefit derived from attending class meetings. These meetings were instituted at the very commencement of Methodism; and many will praise God forever for the privilege of attending them. It is not my intention at this time to notice any objections made against these meetings by those ho have never put themselves profit by them, and whose knowledge of them is very superficial. My object is to impress on the minds of every member of the Methodist Church the importance and the necessity of attending their class meetings every week when their circumstances will possibly admit of it. They will then realize for themselves that God will make it a great blessing to them in their spiritual warfare, in their growth in grace and the knowledge of their God and Saviour. Then will the great body of the Church be possessed of that spiritual life, brotherly union, meekness, and all other Christian graces which the gospel so beautifully presents to our view.

We have reason to praise the great Head of

the Church that there are so many living spirit-

ual witnesses amongst us-so many zealous, godly ministers and private members, who labor in unison for the benefit of mankind, and to promote the Redeemer's cause upon the earth; and who daily enjoy that peace in their own souls, which neither the charms nor the deceptions of the world can take from them. Yet there are many members of the Church who neglect their class meetings altogether. Some consider themselves so unworthy that they stay away, and after a little time have no inclination to go, having lost the good spirit, and, ere they are aware, grown cold and lifeless in religion. Some, like Martha, are careful and trou-bled about many things. Some there are whose language is "my unworthiness,my little engaged-Some think their evidence is so small of their acceptance with God, and their faith so weak, that they pray to be excused. Others, if in any degree they have erred, and done that which they are convinced they ought not to have done, neglect their class meetings, because they have lost their confidence, and think that their presence is not desired. These excuses may include all that are generally made by those who willingly neglect their class meetings. Oh! the suggestions of the adversary of all righteousness—the accuser of the brethren, who walketh about seeking whom he may devour. None but him whose object is to steal, to kill and to destroy; could ever have caused those whom I have mentioned to make such excuses. Such persons are the very ones to be more particularly benefitted in our class meetings; and

in the Lord. Art thou unworthy?—for such Christ died; to such is the everlasting promise made. Art thou troubled and careful about many things?—come with thy brethren; cast all thy care on the Lord; He will sustain thee. Is thine evidence of faith weak?—come with your brethren to Him who said, if any man lack, let him ask, and it shall be given him. Hast thou sinned against God? Remember that thou hast an advocate with the Father, even Christ the righteous: ask in his name, and all shall be for-

first thou said any thing to injure thy brother?

thy brother will forgive thee more than seven times;—and it is then you will regain your confidence and your attachment to your class; where you may join fifteen or twenty of your brethren, who have met to inquire into the state and standing of each other; to instruct, to teach, to reprove, to exhort, to pray with and for each other, where the spirit goes from heart to heart, and all are of one mind. Blessed place—happy souls to Jesus joined. If any place on earth in any faint degree resembles Heaven, that place is a class meeting—here the weak are made strong, the poor made rich; babes in Christ grow up to be strong men and

Where we see a class punctual in their meetings, we see a happy company, a little flock to whom the promise is, Your Father will give

you the kingdom. The writer of this has been favored with the privilege of attending class-meetings almost every week for many years. Thanks be to the Great Giver of all good for these happy reasons of union, brotherly love, prayer, exhortation and encouragement, and for faithful brethren in the Lord. A LOVER OF CLASS MEETINGS.

Providence, Nov. 1824.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

On my next visit, the cases of such persons as have a very scrupulous conscience became the general topic of discussion. It was agreed that such were to be found in all Christian societies, and that they were generally troublesome members; that it was exceeding difficult to get along with them, so as to preserve peace in the body of which they were members. It was generally agreed this scrupulosity was owing to the natural weakness of the mind; the want of more light and information; the lack of experience, joined with a desire to do right, and a

great fear of doing wrong. Such need the pity, forbearance, and mild instructions of their brethren. One of the principal designs of Christian society is, that the weak should have the assistance of the strong, and the ignorant be favored with instructions of those who are more fully taught in the word. Christians should take great care not to get unnecessarily tried with such, make all due allowances for them, never sport with their weaknesses, nor get angry at their complainings .-Where the intellectual powers are such as to give reason to hepe, that by instruction, and further experience, they may be improved, they should be treated in the most judicious manner, lest they should be discouraged, or become wil-ful. While the well informed Christian enjoys the comfort of knowledge and experience, he should have a care that his liberty is not used as an occasion of stumbling to his weak brother. The pious are to take the word of God as the man of their counsel, and not be bound by the doubts, scruples, fears, weaknesses and whims of others, although they may be reputed very good and conscientious persons, yet it is certainly their duty to have so much regard to their good for edification, as to condescend to them, where it can be done without sacrificing truth and Christian liberty. There are some who have more of envy and uncharitableness. than of natural weakness, or want of informawith every thing which does not tally with a narrow spirit of bigotry. Such often pretend to be grieved and hurt with others, when their own conduct is far less according to gospel simplicity than that of those with whom they are disaffect-Their zeal is rather a selfish desire of being pleased, than a tender concern for the honor of God. They can see but little piety, except when it shows itself in the tithing-mint and cummin. Instructing the ignorant, relieving the distressed, wrestling and praying for holiness of heart, for the love of God to fill the soul, to promote all holy tempers, and words, and ac-

tions, are subjects with which they are very superficially acquainted. But in modes and forms there is a punctilious exactness and a spirit of censoriousness, partaking of vinegar and gall, manifested against those whom they cannot subjugate to their views. Such persons are a dishonor to any society. They usually hinder the work they profess to be building up; their religion is unlovely, and their society uncomfortable. Mr. Editor, this is but a very brief

epitome of the conversation, but if you think it contains any useful hints, you are welcome to VISITOR. these minutes of the FOR ZICN'S HERALD.

CAPT. W-The clergyman of whom I am about to write, by a strict attendance they will soon find all was called a travelling preacher, and from his God will have mency !!! these objections removed, and their souls happy looks, about twenty years of age; weighing, I

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE REV. MR .-

should judge, two hundred or upwards. He was

well proportioned every way, and from appearance possessed of great muscular strength.

The Captain was an open opposer of religion.
He had often threatened to horse-whip the travelling preachers, and to set his dog on them, if they attempted to come into his neighborhood, and preach in a certain school-house.

The minister was riding by one day intent on the great object of his massion, and regardless of the persecution be might suffer for righteousness sate. The captain halled him, and came walking towards him with his shirt sleeves rolled up over his elbows, and a sled stake in his hand. From information previously received, the minister begun to suspect it was the captain. As he drew nearer the preacher, he was more and more convinced that it was the far lamed opposer. The captain speaks:

— Capt.—A'nt you the man that preached at N.—'s, the other oight?

Min.—Yes sir, I preached at Mr. N.—'s the

Min. -Yes sir, I preached at Mr. N --- 's the

last Tuesday evening.

Cap:.—Well, what's your name?

Min.—My name, sir, is W——, pray sir, and what is your name? Capt.—My name is W—d, all over the

world.

Min.—Ah! What! The man that has often threatened to whip the travelling preachers?

Capt.—I s'pose I've said some things.

Min.—Well sir, possibly you have received the compliments I sent you, that if you wished to whip any preacher of the gospel, to let Br.

T. alone, (who is a small and feeble man) and take me; for I am better able to endure a flogging; and now sir, if you ever intend in white a ging; and now sir, if you ever intend to whip a preacher, I should advise you to undertake, for I am all ready to receive it.

I am all ready to receive it.

Capt.—I know I threatened, but I did not mean so bad as I talked.

Min.—We judge of meaning by words, and in future I should think you had better let your words express your meaning; for "for every idle word, you must give an account for at the judgment."

Capt .- O! but I believe all men will be saved,

nud go to heaven.

Min.—Does your believing that all men will foally be saved, prove that your doctrine is true?

Capt.—No; but the Bible says so.

Min.—The Bible says no such thing, sir: it holds out promises of final salvation to none but

those who believe and obey. I presume that you do neither, or you would not have abused Br. T. as you did when he preached in your neighborhood. Such conduct, sir, is shameful, and Jehovah has it in remembrance against you. Depend on this, that except you repent, your soul must perish for ever!

Capt-You may come then and preach !-You may come there and preach!

Min .- Possibly I may; but whether I do or do not, be sure that you repent of your sins and ; next. lead a new life. Drink no more rum; work no more on the Lord's day; quarrel no more with your wife and children; and no more persecute the people of God. You know you are guilty of Written on Than

Capt .- I suppose I am bad enough; but I

Min .- Yes sir, depend on it you are bad nough, and a great deal too bad. It is high time you were trying to grow better-now is your time !- to-morrow may be TOO LATE!

Capt .- You talk just like my old father, and he was a good old steady Quaker! Min. -It is the truth, and you must believe it

or do worse! Capt.—But I don't like these preachers. Min .- I know of another that hates them as

oad as you do. Capt.—Who is it?

Min.—The Old Serpent, the Devit.!

Capt.—I mean I don't fike their living upon

poor folks and eating them out of house and Mia.-Poor folks who have a house, home

and victuals, as you say, I should call people in comfortable circumstances. Such people stand in as much need, and are in general more anxious to receive a visit from their minister than the rich; and should we put,up altogether among the rich, they would immediately call us proud and say we think ourselves above them.

Capt .- They would, wouldn't they? I never

thought of that before.

Min.—We think of all these things; it is not our business to fare sumptuously every day with the rich, but to " preach the gospel to the poor." Capt .- I know that's Bible, but you, it is hard pleasing every body, isn't it ?

Min.—I presume ministers understand their own duties and difficulties better than other people can do it for them. Capt .- I think we are apt to find a most too

much fault. Min.—Well sir, I hope that you will amend for one, and that all will be more careful how

they treat the people of God: for it were better pel requires us to "speak evil of no man:" for them that a mill-stone were hung about their yet evil is said of our brethren and neighbors, necks and they drowned in the depths of the sea with as little concern as though God had not than that they should offend one of the least of forbidden that practice. We say it ourselves with

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

WARNINGS TO THE INTEMPERATE.

A few months ago, some awful events tool place within the circle of missionary labors, which I then thought of communicating to you, but was deterred therefrom by an unwillingness to wound the feelings of those persons who were still living, and deeply afflicted by those tragical occurrences. But I hope, sir, that by concealing the names of persons and places, I may relate these signal workings of Divine Providence, without impressed to the living the living and the living the living and the living the li dence, without improperly troubling the bereav-ed, especially as the poignancy of their sorrows is probably allayed in some measure by the lapse of time.

gon, but had not proceeded far, when in descending a hill the waggon turned over, (the horse probably not being guided with much skill,) and the poor woman was so injured that within a day or two she expired.

Not long from the same time, nor far from the same place, another woman, say 40 or 50 years of age, kept house on Sabbath day while the rest of the family attended public worship. Some of the neighbors discovered a black smok emitting from the chimney for an hour or more, but suspected nothing remarkable as the cause of it. When the family returned from meeting, the oldest daughter, (a young woman of about 18 years) entering the house first began to look for her mother. Inattentively casting her eye upon the fire-place, she wondored at socing a piece of an old stump or root of a tree on the nearth. But not finding her mother in the house, she looked again at the fire-place, and immediately recognized the remains of a human form, so dreadfully burned that not more than fifteen pounds remained of the whole body. O, the ashes of her mother! Overcome with horror at the sight, the poor child staggered to the door, opened it, gave a shrick, and fainted.— The rest of the scene I leave to the imagination of the reader, for my heart recoils at the

recollection of it.

The only remaining fact connected with the above cares which I deem of importance to mestion, is, both of the above women were intem-

In tenderness to the feelings of their bereaved friends, I shall say no more of these unfortunate women. But I ought to say respecting intemperance, as one said of sin in general, it is "the fruitful parent of woes of all dimensions."

Let those who feel an unnatural thirst for ardent spirit, read the above facts and shun the fatal poison. Above all let women, the sex distinguished by virtue and refined manners, let these abhor the first approaches of the monster intemperance. It will rob them of honor, beauty, health, and of all this world and the

ACROSTIC; Sermon from the Rev. Mr. Bonney, from Psalm c. 4 :- "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and

into his courts with praise." By a captain of a vea-

sel lying at the Long Wharf. T hink on the mercy of our God; How on the mercy of our cod;
How richly be displays abroad,
A full supply for all.
Nor man nor beast need starve for food,
Kind Heaven regards them all for good—

s upplies both great and smal. G iver of life with its supply, In thee may we all times rely— In thee may we all times rely— View thy stupendous hand. In thee we live, in thee we'll die, Next join the host that is on high, Go shout redemption's plan.

D elightsome thought! auspicious day!
A ngels desired to know the way
Y e gain'd admission there.

E ternal God, it's mist'ry all: V ain man, repent, and prostrate fall, E ternal blessings share.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

" Let your communication be yea, yea; may, nay. That is, a positive affirmation or negative, according to your knowledge of the matter concerning which you are called to testify. Do not equivocate; mean what you assert, and adhere to your assertion. Hear what a heathen says on this subject: "He whose words agree not with his private thoughts, is as detestable to me as the gates of hell?

Whatsoever is more than these. That is, mor than a large affirmation or negation according to the requirements of Eternal Truth, cometh of evil; or, is of the wicked one, i. e. the devil, the father of superfluities and lies .- DR. A. CLARKE.

Hather of superfluities and fies.—Dr. A. Clarke.

How much plainness, honesty and simplicity of speech the gospel requires; and how little attention is paid to these requirements by many who profess religion. The gospel requires us to "speak evil of no man:" yet evil is said of our brethren and neighbors, God's children.

Capt.—I hope I shall do better, good bye; I hope you will be the means of doing a great deal of good. Good bye!

Min.—Good day sir, repent and do better, and Cod will have good by the collect rules. How much talk there is to no collect rules. How much talk there is to no collect rules. SYPHAX. purpose but to consume the time which God has given us to spend in prayer and praise. How

much do we converse on what comes to hand without having any object in view. How much vain talk do we indulge in, which has no better vain talk do we indulge in, which has no bene-effect than to stir up a spirit of lightness in our-selves and those who hear us. How many anec-dotes are told for this very purpose. These things derive their spirit of serioumess from the heart, and are a kind of invitation for satun to enter; and thereby we tempt him to tempt us. And when people indulge themselves in light and trifling conversation, it is not uncommon for them to go so far as even to slander and acthem to go so far as even to slander and accuse their friends and neighbors. And some are so liberal in their calumny that none escape the lash of their tongue. "Ah, (say they) we had good times once: then people were engaged in religion; but now, also, how dull the minister is; and his hearers are all backslidden; there is but little or no religion in the world." The case with these characters is this; at these good times to which they allude, they themselves were in the enjoyment of religion: they then had that charity that thinketh evil; but now it is far different: Instead of evil; but now it is far different: Instead of thinking no evil, they think all evil. They view almost every thing through a false medium.—
They are cold themselves, and they think others are. They think evil themselves, and they conclude that others do. But admitting their complaints to be correct (which they by an means would were they engaged in religion,) what effect does the relation of them have. If they have any zeal for God remaining, it causes it to abate. If others believe them, they are disheartened. It may well be said of such people, as Dr. Clarke said of some preachers whose continual strain is—ye are dead, ye are dead, ye are dead: "I they never fail to carry death wherever they ro."

wherever they go."

Mr. Editor—Having seen the bad effects of the above practices I purpose to shun them.
Yours, &c. PENITERT DISCIPLE.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

OUR LORD'S PRAYER.

When one of his disciples said onto blm, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disci-ples, our Lo. 1 answered him by giving the form as well as the substance of prayer; by which we are taught how and for what we would pray.

When ye pray, say—
Our Further which ort in Heaven Heaven address Deity, the God and Father of us ali, in whom all knowledge, power and excellence dwells; to whom alone we are to come, as dependent creatures; to whom we are to draw

near in prayer, and make our wants known.

Hallowed by thy name.—We are to set him before our eyes as holy, just and true; and to consecrate ourselves to him.

Thy kingdom come—That kingdom which brings peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Ghost—Let it be set up in our hearts, whereby we may participate in the joys of that heavenly kingdom which is above.

kingdom which is above.

Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven.—As the heavenly host above do thy will, so

assist us who dwell on the earth to do thy will, by loving thee with all our heart, and by follow-ing thee without one murmuring thought.

Give us day by day our daily bread.—We are to pray for our temporal wants—food to cut, rai-

ment to wear; and to consider all these things. as coming from our heavenly Father. And having these things we should be therewith content. We are also to pray for a daily supply of that spiritual "bread which cometh down from hear-

And forgive us our trespusses Here we acknowledge that we are sinners before God. And if we contess and forsake our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.' But how are we to expect this forgiveness?

As we forgive these who trespass against us. We have no reason to expect forgiveness of our heavenly Farther, even when we ask it, if we do not from our hearts forgive our brother, our neighbor, or any other one who has injured as or trespassed against us, when they ask forgivness of us. We are to suffer all things for right-eousness sake, that we may be the children of our Father who is in heaven. We must have no hardness in our hearts against any, for if we have,

we cannot pray as taught by our Saviour.

And lead us not into temptation—Here we pray that we may not be led away by the temptations of this world, or of Satam—that we may have grace to overcome them all, and to know that we shall not be tempted above that we are able

But deliver us from evil.—From the evils of our own hearts, and the evils that are in the world—that we may be at peace with God and all mankind, so that we may be the disciples of our blessed Lord,

COMMENT ON MATTHEW xix, 21.

Jesus said unto him, If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shak have treasure in heaven, and come and follow me.

"If then will be perfect, TELEIOS EINAS, to be complete; to have the business finished, and all hindrances to thy salvation removed, go and sell that thou hast—go and dispose of thy possessions, to which it is evident his heart was too much attached, and gipe to the poor-for thy good will be a continual snare to thee if thou keep

loss, if it can be called such, shall be made sy loom, and the jocund yet innecent song of a amply up to thee in that eternal life about which light hearted weaver. When I had passed about amply up to thee in that eternal life about which quirest—and come and follow me—be my disciple, and I will appoint thee to preach the kingdom of God to others. This was the usual call which Christ gave to his disciples. And it is pretty evident from this, that he intended to make him a preacher of his salvation. How many, by their attachment to filthy lucre, have lost the honour of becoming or continuing am-bassadors for the Most High." - Dr. Clarke.

"If thou wilt be perfect—That is, a real, thorough, Christian, yet lackest thou one thing, (Luke) viz. to be saved from the love of the world; from all undue esteem for, and inordinate affection to, earthly things. Therefore, go and sell that thou hast, (Luke, all that thou hast,) and give-distribute the money which arises from the sale thereof, to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, infinitely more excellent and durable than that which thou renouncest on earth. And come, (take up the cross, Mark,) and follow me-Unite thyself to me as my constant attendant, though it should be even at the expense of thy life. He who reads the heart, saw that this young man's besem sin was the love of his earthly possessions; and that he could not be saved from it but by literally parting with them. To him, therefore, he gave this particular direction, which he never designed for a general rule to all his followers. For him, this was necessary, not only, as some suppose, in order to his giving proof of exalted piety, but in order to his salvation. For him literally to sell all, was an absolute duty; for many to do this would be an absolute sin."-Mr. Benson.

Ma. EDITOR.

The above comments on our Lord's directions to the rich young man who applied to Him for instruction in the way to eternal life, will probably be generally preferred to that which appeared in the 44th No. of Zion's Herald. I feel a delicacy in complying with the wishes of some ing, thank God," said he, "except a Testament." who have earnestly solicited me to forward to and returned home rejoicing. you for publication some remarks on the article just alluded to. With Christian respect for its to dress themselves for church, where they reauthor, permit the to say, it is believed that be main for two dull hours; after which they ride has erred, not only in his comment on the texts or walk till dinner time, and then loll away their but also in his application of scripture, in the evenings in tedious frivolity. To most of these discourse that follows. Zion's Herald should the character of a Sunday school teacher is de communicate pure and uncorrupt doctrine. Thus far, it has, in this point, and in every other, given very general and extensive satisfaction to all its friends. To all my brethren, then, I would say, let us conscientiously consider the delicate and highly responsible situation of our Editor; let us, who are "set for the defence would not only find employment enough for ide of the gospel;" the preachers, to whom the people lock as the guardians of the purity of tant satisfaction of considering that they are bear the doctrines of our church, beware, lest we cause the Herald's trump to give "an uncertain A PREACHER.

New London, Nov. 1824.

Miscellaneous Selections.

CITY PRISON SUNDAY SCHOOL DUBLIN.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.] It was wonderful, and very encouraging to see the alteration which took place in some of the prisoners in the course of a few Sabbaths. The captain threw away his cockade, burnt his cudgel, id dismissed the idiot, on whom he used to ride into the school for the three or four first Sundays. He became very attentive and thoughtful, and wished much for a Testament, which was readily given him; and I trust, that by the expiration of his confinement, his heart was touched by divine grace. School was always concluded with prayer and a suitable exhortation. In the division which fell to the lot of the writer of his, there were two old men, two younger ones, a lad, and a desperately bardened wretch, whose employment was to mock and ridicule. One of the old men, though he read but indifferently, appeared particularly attentive, and anxious for divine instruction, and was more than once observed wiping away the bitter tear which started down his hardy cheek. Thinking that *c would improve better under a more experinced person, inded him over to one who was well qualified to feed him with spiritual food. In regard to the troublesome youth mentioned above, I gave him up as a hopeless case; he pretended he could not read, but I discovered he read better than any of them. He was about one or two and twenty years of age. He endeavoured to pick my pockets, and to pull my coat whenever happened to turn round, and has stuck me with pins more than once. I bore it all patiently, and instead of causing him to be punished (which I might have done,) I expostulated with him on the folly and wickedness of his ways. I also gave him two or three suitable tracts, which he ind to road.

Cold weather coming on, he had no coat or shoes—a common sight in the prison, where some indeed were almost naked.—I promised him an old coat and a pair of shoes, if he would but become more attentive. The bribe was too tempting to refuse; and, after two or three weeks of probation, I sent him the coat and shoes. He continued promising for some time, but there was nothing in his conduct which could induce a person to hope for a total reformation. It is the duty of teachers, when they meet with such a scholar, to present him in fervent prayer before the throne of grace; 'yet, at the same time, to watch over him, and to lose fore concluding a view of the Bible Society's no opportunity of communicating suitable adoperations, we must look literally to the "ends no opportunity of communicating suitable ad-This was the method adopted on the occasion, and I trust that it was not unavailing .-However, the term of his confinement expired, and he was released. Shortly after, I myself pressive of their warm gratitude for the season-had occasion to leave town; and, after my reable supplies of the Scriptures which the Es-

them, and thou shall have treasure in heaven—the one of them, I heard the clacking noise of a bufifty paces, the door opened, and a neatly dres-sed young man called after me by name. Not recognising him, I did not attend to him, but proceeded. He ran after me, and stopped me. 1 looked at him. "Do you not know me, Sir," said he. "No, indeed, I do not." "Do you

not recollect your scholar at Newgate, James " I eved him from head to foot; but the neatly combed hair, the clean face, new shirt and ribbon, the plain and comfortable suit of clothes and shoes, had so metamorphosed him, that it was with difficulty that I could recognise him. Taking me most affectionately by the hand, and with tears in his eyes, he said, "Sir, I saw you passing by, and could not refrain from coming out to ask your pardon for all my unkindness to you: and to thank you for all that you and the other young gentlemen have said to me while in Newgate. It was a sad place, but I thank God that I was put into it. I should have been now, perhaps, living in wickedness, and probably have When I got out I come to the gallows at last. was friendless, and without a home. But reflecting on what was often told me in Newgate, that Christ is the friend of sinners, and ever willing to receive the vilest, I prayed to him to support and assist me. I shuddered at the idea of going to rob and pilfer again, and determined to work. got some work, and got some clothes too, and I have now employment enough at this cottage, with my food and bed, and I pass away my time

very happily."

The whole circumstance was so surprising and unexpected, that I did not know for some moments how to reply to him. Taking his hand in return, I told him to continue instant in prayer, and be constantly watching against temptation, for his enemy, Satan, was continually going about seeking whom to devour; and ever to pray to Jesus for faith, and to the Holy Spirit for comfort and support. I concluded by asking him if I could be of any service to him. "I want nothhighly respected ministers in our Conference, I promised to bring him one the following day,

I am aware, that there are many of both sexes whose whole employment on Sabbath days is grading and contemptible. But if they could experience the inward satisfaction and pleasure which a Sunday school teacher feels when he views an interesting group around him, ready and eager for that instruction which he feels i his duty to impart, they would soon change their contempt into respect, and perhaps desire to be engaged themselves in so blessed a work. They and tedious hours, but would have the imporetiting both morally and spiritually those who if neglected, might become a pest and burder to society; but if instructed in the principles and doctrines of the Bible, would be not only faithful subjects and useful members of society but, through divine grace, be brought to the knowledge of Jesus Christ, who alone is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life," and be made partakers, through faith. of everlasting glory in the kingdom of our God and Saviour.

A Devil-worshipper converted in prison by the perusal of a Bible.

We copy the following Anecdote from the last Report of the Bible Society of Columbo, in the island of Cevion.

A native of the province of Jaffan, in the island of Ceylon, whose criminal conduct had appiected him to imprisonment in the common will found there a New-Testament, which had been presented to another prisoner by one of the missionaries in the district. The proprietor of slaves; furniture and implements of husbandthis book being daily employed at the public his sentence, left the Testament with the person whom we have first noticed; who, after perusing a part of its contents, was so convinced of the vanity of his heawith others of his fellow-prisoners about their folly in raising an altar to evil spirits, and worshipping them, in the vain expectation of being set at liberty by means of their power and in fluence. Such a proceeding naturally subjectthose prisoners who were devoted to heathen-At the expiration of the term prescribed by his sentence, this person was released; he returned home perfectly satisfied that his heathmism could be of little avail to him, and Jetermined to seek fuller knowledge of that way to happiness which had been opened to his view in jail, by a perusal of the New-Testament. He heard of a missionary being in the neighborhood of his residence, and to him he resolved to go .-The interview led to some inquiry on the part of the missionary, and to a more frequent inter-course, which had the effect of bringing the poor man to a clearer knowledge of the importwo truths of the Scriptores, and terminated at length in his renouncing heathenism, and cordi-ally embracing the doctrine and precepts of the Bible. His moral conduct has undergone an evident improvement, and there is every reason to hope that the change is him is one, which will be an ample reward to the Bible Institution of Jaffna for all its past exertions.

The London Christian Observer thus concludes a Review of the last annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society:—" Before concluding a view of the Bible Society's long to fable. In his government there was no of the earth," and the most distant "isles of taught them practically to change their instruthe sea." Letters have been received from the ments of war for the arts of peace. He show-Missionaries in Labrador and Greenland, ex- ed them how lovely was the spirit of harmony able supplies of the Scriptures which the Es- buried the blood stained temahawk in good faith turn, having been reading the whole of the day, quimaux and Greenlanders have received thro' I went out in the evening to enjoy a walk. the intervention of the Society; while the print-Whether from the effects of study, or owing to ing of the New Testament is at the same time the intervention of the Society; while the printsome trial I was then under, my spirits were un-usually low. I proceeded along one of the pub-lic roads for some time; but the noise and bus-fession of Christianity, offer at the present mo-

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

It is truly a source of joy to the philanthropist, to see the simultaneous and various methods which are adapted to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of our African population. Among these methods; that of providing well qualified, literary and religious teachers to accompany those who emigrate to Hayti and other places, is by no meuns the least important.—
As a means of accomplishing this object, attempts are now making to revive the African School at sippany, New-Jersey, which is under the care Presbyterian Synods of New-York and New-Jersey. At a meeting of the Directors re-cently held at New-York, it was resolved "to appoint Agents to solicit benefactions within the unds of the two Synods, in favor of the Institution. Rev. S. E. Cornish, a coloured Presbyterian Preacher of respectable talents, was apork, and was instructed to procure school books, clothing, and money, as he might have opportunity. In his instructions it is stated, that veral young men who have been educated at the African School, have entered upon their labour with hopeful prospects of usefulness. One has gone to Hayti as a Missionary, and several youth of promising talents are now prosecuting heir studies .- N. H. Rep.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the thirteenth Report of the N. Hampshire Bible Society, communicated by the Directors at the annual meeting held in Londonderry, we learn that during the last year, the Society purchased 700 Bibles and 300 Testaments, make ng a total of 13,303 Bibles, and 7,643 Testaments purchased during the thirteen years which have elapsed since its organization. The receipts of the Society, during the same time, as appears by the Treasurer's report, have amount to \$1286,16 and the expenditures to \$1443,-36; and there remained in the Treasury, Nev. 4, \$945,67. Of the sums expended, \$510 were paid to the American Bible Society for the purchase of Bibles, and \$800 as a donation; making \$1310 remitted to the Parent Institution, within he past year .- ib.

THE UNITED STATES.

The following compend of statistical informa ion may prove acceptable to some of our readers. It is copied from the Vermont Aurora.

The American government exercises domin on over a country more extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants, than any other nation upon earth.

The sun is four hours in its passage from the ime it first shines upon the eastern shores of Maine, until it strikes our waters on the Pacific : it is about four months in passing through the latitudes of the United States, embracing six varieties of climates. The United States contain 1,200,000,000 acres of land, of which one 15th part is cultivated. The improved land estimated at \$10, and the unimproved land at \$3 per acre, make, in the whole, for the landed wealth, \$4,160,000,000. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, produce an aggregate of \$300,000,000; 2,000,000 buildings make, at \$400 each, \$800,000,000. The whole of the exports of the United States are \$74,000, 000, of the imports \$77,000,000; tonnage, in foreign and coasting trade, 1,200,000 tons. The commerce of the United States is extended from the barren coast of Labrador, to New-Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continent of Africa, and Europe-from the north west region of America, to the isles in the Pacific, Cape Horn, and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurances, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals and loans, exceeds eight hundred millions of dollars: that invested in foreign and domestic trade, five hundred millions of dollars; which with the former eight hundred millions, together with ry, will equal the sum of twenty-two bundred

The produce of agriculture, manufactures. commerce, professional business, labor, and rev enue, make five hundred millions; and the then practices, that he began to expostulate whole amount of national wealth, six thousand eight hundred and sixty millions of dollars!!

The population of the United States is now twelve millions, which, with the rate of increase for the past, will double in 23 years .-In 1842, the population will be twenty millions. ed him to the ridicule and even ill-treatment of In 1866, thirty-six millions. There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be two souls to every hundred, which will be in the whole, just equal to the present population of Massachusetts.

It has been said, an acre of ground will furnish food for one person.

An offering of gratitude has been made in Philadelphia to the memory of the great founder of that city, William Penn. Mr. Duponceau, man well known in the titerary world for his profound researches, and scate reasonings, on many subjects of interest connected with the history and character of our country, has lately aroused the attention of the people of his own state by an address full of the fire of the patriot and the taste of the scholar. On the 4th of November last, several gentlemen assembled at a tavern in Philadelphia, which was once the dwelling house of William Penn, who landed on the shores of America one hundred and forty two years since. He was, indeed, a great man—the purest and noblest law-giver that the anfraud, nor crime. He met the aborigines, and and good will. He wo to no sword, and they Such a man deserves to have an altar erected to his memory, and we rejoice that the first sacrifice has been offered by a priest worthy the lic roads for some time; but the noise and bustle not suiting my then melancholy temper, I
turned up a narrow private road, shaded by trees
on both sides, and interspersed here and there
with near white washed cottages. On passing

gles, the sufferings, and the exertions of their ancestors. The town of Plymouth, which is much less than many which have grown up in New England, is more distinguished abroad than any on our shores, from the fact of its being the first landing place of the Pilgrims. To thi place the great orators of New England annualty repair, to vie with each other in bursts of patriotism and the out-porings of ardent hopes for future national prosperity; and perhaps we may say, to breathe the prophecies of which the love of country often inspires. The liberality of the people of Plymouth and the vicinity, have collected means for erecting an edifice for the accompdation of those who may join it these celebrations at Plymouth. The corne stone of this temple of liberty has been laid, and the building will soon be finished. We are among those who believe there is inspiration in these things, and our creed is, that a man who can trend over the ashes of the dead with indifference, and contemplate the deeds of other times without emotion, cannot be a patriot or i hero. - Gazette.

Zion's Therald:

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8-

STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible reveals to us the perfections and purposes of God, the character and destiny of nan. It exhibits, in their true importance, the life which now is, and that which is to come: It contains the doctrines we are to believe, the duties we are to perform, the rules by which we should live, and the laws by which we shall be judged. It comes to us in a language which we can understand, and it is brought down to a level with the narrowest capacity. 'He that runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.' With this holy book in our hands, we are under the strongest obligation, to know what is truth; and are left entirely without excuse, for error in fundamental doctrine, or in practice.

It is a matter of no small importance, then, for all, who possess the oracles of God, to ascertain well the doctrines they teach, and the duties they enjoin. We are not at liberty to receive any thing and every thing as religious truth, which the ingenuity of man may devise, or which may be congenial to the corrupt inclinations of our hearts; we have a more sure word of prophesy, to which we shall do well to take heed, as to the oracles of the living God. "The Bible is the standard of all religious truth. From this we should draw our own opinions, to this we should refer the opinions and views of others. "To the law, and to the testimony, if they speak not according to these, it is because there is no light in them."

Would we know the character of God, and the nature of his kingdom, we should search the scriptures, day by day, with unwearied diligence, and esfeem the sanction, 'Thus saith the Lord,' superior to every other authority. Would men lay aside their preconceived opinions and their bowl. He became passionate, and very abusive prejudices, and examine the word of God with to his wife and children; and at length commitsincerity and candor-with a teachable & prayerful spirit, and a firm resolution to admit whatever is plainly taught, whether it approve or condemn them; we are bold to say, that there would be much less variance than at present, upon the great doctrines of the gospel, and that multitudes, who now reject the light of revela. the lips of some deluded mortal! tion, would be led to the embracement of those truths, which are indispensable to their eternal the sentence, which the law accords as the punsalvation. The reason, why so many, under the ishment of your crime. In the remarks we are meridian light of the Sun of Rightcousness, embrace false doctrine, and damnable heresy, is, we should break the bruised reed. We cannot not that the Bible teaches one man truth and another error; but that multitudes, with the Bible in their hands, neglect to make it their study, few years since, and whose prospects were fair-or study it, only, to darken its counsels and pervert its truths. They first determine what they wert its truths. They first determine what they will, and what they will not believe; and then, if scripture coincides with their view and then, if scripture coincides with their views, it is re- of your old age-yourself, surrounded with an ceived; if not, it is rejected. Is this treating the word of God with reverence? Is this submitting ted abroad. Whence then the sad and appalling ourselves, in meekness and humility, to the teachings of the Holy Spirit? Is this sitting at the feet we have heard, you are the victim of intemper of Jesus, to learn of him? Is it not, rather, walking in the light of our own fire, and compassing toxicating draught, you have descended from one degree of moral debasement to another, till ourselves about, with sparks of our own kindling?-placing more confidence, in our own erring judgment, or in that of our frait fellow men, ing judgment, or in that of our frail fellow men, the murder of your own child. You have lived than in the declarations of eternal truth. Will little more than half your days; and yet you not that God, who commissioned his Prophets race is run; your days are numbered. May we and Apostles, to write with the pen of inspiration, the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, from the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will, frown in indignation upon the volume of his will have a second us if we vield ourselves to the guidance of human intellect, while we neglect to search the scriptures, with a meek and docile spirit, and to draw from them, our every rule of faith and prac-Do we sufficiently value the Bible? Do we

view it, as possessing a peculiar sacredness, as worthy of our repeated and constant and most devout perusal? It is the best of books. It is of more value than all other books in the universe. Ask the humble follower of Jesus, the value of his Bible, and he will tell you of the holy joy that thrills through his soul, as he learns the char acter of his God, and reads the history of his Saviour,-he will point you to the life and Immortality, brought to light in the Gospel,-he will other places on Scituate circuit still continues. say to you take all things else away, but leave me my Bible.' Shall we not, then, attach to sacred office. There is a love of country which the Bible its proper value-make it the man of our counsel and the guide of our opinions and of the attention of the careless appears to be

A familiar acquainta nce with our Bibles, will not only give us joy and consolation in the contemplation of divine truth, but will enable us to defend it with ability and success. A simple appeal to the ' law and the testim ony,' will do more to shut the mouths of gainsayer's, than the most splendid array of metaphisical spe culations

This appeal to the scriptures, is a weapon. mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds. It puts to silence the objector, makes the infidel blush, and thwarts the purposes of the arch deceiver. When our Lord was tempted of the devil, and urged to command the stones to become bread, to cast himself down from the temple, and to fall down and worship the prince of darkness, he answered these impious suggestions by a direct appeal to scripture. It is written, man shall not live by bread alone? It is written again, thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. And ugain, It is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.' And what was the result? The devil left him.

Christian, imitate the example of your Saviour. Resist the devil, with the sword of the spirit, and he will flee from you. Search the Scriptures, and you shall be able to answer the great question, 'what is truth?' Search the Scriptures, and you shall be able to give a rea. son of the hope that is in you. Search the Sonip. tures, with prayer and humility, and your faith shall become stronger, your love more ardent. your affections more heavenly, and your feet swifter to run in the ways of God's commandments. Make the Bible your companion, your counsel, and your guide. Believe its truths, and obey its commands. Then will it lead you to exclaim, in life, O Lord how love I thy law thy words are sweet unto my taste'-thy promises are animating to my soul. It will pour the light of heaven upon you, as you pass through the dark valley of death; and when you stand before the throne of God, and are judged out of the things contained in this book, you shall hear the sentence, 'Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. Seth Elliot, of Knox, Hancock Co. Maine, was arraigned before the Supreme Court at Castine, at the last October term, charged with the murder of his own son, John W. Elliot, a child about two years old. After a patient investigation he was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

It appears that Ellidt was once a respectable citizen; that he was the owner of a farm containing three hundred acres of land, a well finished brick house, and three barne. But, alas! he became intemperate in the use of ardent spirits, and, like too many other deluded victims buried all that was manly in the intoxicating ted the dreadful deed for which his days are numbered. Judge Preble pronounced the sentence of the law, from which we make the following affecting extract. God grant that it may prove an effectual warning to the living, and be the means of dashing the poisonous bowl from

" It only remains to the Court to pronounce about to submit to you, we would not say any reverse, that now presents itself befor Are we not authorized to say from the evidence at length you find yourself at the bar of your country about to receive sentence of death for

The Judge, then, in a most earnest and affectionate manner exhorted him to employ his few remaining moments in making his peace with

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

We rejoice that we are able to state that there are favorable appearances in several of our societies in the vicinity of this city. At Lechmere Point, Charlestown, Lynn, Saugus and Salem, souls have recently been converted; and many in these places are now anxiously inquiring what they shall do to be saved. We learn that the revival in Dorchester and in

It also gives us pleasure to state that there appears to be an enlivening spirit among the members of our Church in this city; and that

more interesting, was, the appearance of twelve mourning penitents, desiring th ets of the children of God in their belie

Brunswick, Va. Nov. 18, Mr. Editor-Should you consider the ior extract worthy of a place in Zion's you will confer a favor on many of your by giving it an insertion. It was comm to me in a letter from Mrs. S of K Queen county, Va. dated Oct. 27, 1824, swer to an inquiry respecting the spiritu f her mind. In this extract she gives a lar and interesting account of the hap version of her daughter, to whom I late warded a message on the subject of religi the manner of training up her children. JAMES MORRIS

Yours &c. EXTRACT.

" I will, in the first place, answer y quiry concerning the state of my hear gard to spiritual-matters. All that I can that I feel myself a poor, needy creatur ing at the footstool of mercy, and trusting merits of my blessed Redeemer. I have that I have found acceptance through the ing blood of the Lamb. But someth heart is cold, dull and lifeless, and I am to fear that I have never been accepte child of God; but then the Holy Spiri ike a sweet messenger, and whispers p my doubting soul. O that I may never trust in him while I have my being. me, my friend, I feel willing to give thousand such worlds as this for the love Pray for me, that I may prove faithful end, and at last receive a happy reward my trials here.

"I have some distressing news to comm and also some of the most joyful kind. has had the misfortune to lose her swe Robert, (aged three years.)-He died 13th of September. Never did I with a scene before ;-while she was bendi her dying child, in a paroxysm of gri himself came down and filled her heart divine presence, and caused her to shou joice over her expiring infant. She would not exchange that hour for all she had lived-that it was the happiest ever experienced. She clapped her h shouled "glory, glory, glory-Jesus room"-and I felt his presence most se Oh! never did I hear so sweet a sound the most joyful that ever saluted my ea the shout of a new-born soul; and that my own dear child! What but the low could have imparted happiness to her such a distressing hour! I could not took her in my arms and wept; but the tears of joy mixed with those of ago continued in an ecstacy for some time, became calm and resigned to the will o She took leave of her little cherub composure than I could have expec says that she trusts the Lord has fill cancy in her breast with himself; and

> Weathersfield, Vt. Dec. TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HER

will endeavor to walk humbly with h

Sir .- I am happy to have it in m; communicate through the medium of rald, such intelligence as is calculate den the hearts of the friends of any one place, yet, blessed be God, been round my circuit once without fi born souls. In almost every town in souls have been converted to God; as I can ascertain, the number has a about forty since I commenced my The prospect is still encouraging, ar inquiring the way to Zion. Some lected harps have long hung upon have been able to take them down : Lord's song. There appears to b rising among the brethren; many for full redemption in the blood of and between ten and twenty have the blessing of perfect love. Gle the Lord is moving among saints an An interesting work has recently at Woodstock, Vt. Our meetings house have been crowded with atten and many have been unable to gain a want of room. The good Spirit with power upon the minds of t this place. Professors are revivir ers are alarmed and confessing their poor weeping mourners are request ers of God's children. About to have already found Him of who the Prophets did write. I hope ! give a more minute account of t succeeding number.

I have had the pleasure of visi Village (so called) in Rockingham, that the Lord had been pouring powerfully there. And what rend in this place more interesting, is stance of its commencement. A child, at the age of nine years, w Mary Walker, was the first subj ion : and after laboring several d nost distressing sense of her s crimes before God, she at length so to seek as to find Christ precion After finding the brend of life he " great desire for the welfare

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to me in a letter from Mrs. S ____, of King and Queen county, Va. dated Oct. 27, 1824, in anwer to an inquiry respecting the spiritual state of her mind. In this extract she gives a singuar and interesting account of the happy consersion of her daughter, to whom I lately forwarded a message on the subject of religion, and the manner of training up her children.

Yours &c. JAMES MORRISON.

a I will, in the first place, answer your inguiry concerning the state of my heart, in regard to spiritual matters. All that I can say is, that I feel myself a poor, needy creature, waiting at the footstool of mercy, and trusting in the merits of my blessed Redeemer. I have a hope that I have found acceptance through the atoning blood of the Lamb. But sometimes my heart is cold, dull and lifeless, and I am induced to fear that I have never been accepted as the child of God; but then the Holy Spirit comes ike a sweet messenger, and whispers peace to my doubting soul. O that I may never cease to trust in him while I have my being. Believe me, my friend, I feel willing to give up ten thousand such worlds as this for the love of God. Pray for me, that I may prove faithful to the end, and at last receive a happy reward for all

has had the misfortune to lose her sweet little Robert, (aged three years.)-He died on the fire kindleth.' 13th of September. Never did I witness such she had lived—that it was the happiest hour she that place. ever experienced. She clapped her hands and shouted "glory, glory, glory-Jesus is in the room"-and I felt his presence most sensibly.-Oh! never did I hear so sweet a sound! It was the most joyful that ever saluted my ear-it was the shout of a new-born soul; and that soul was my own dear child! What but the love of God could have imparted happiness to her heart in such a distressing hour! I could not speak: I took her in my arms and wept; but they were team of joy mixed with those of agony. She ontinued in an ecstacy for some time, and then became calm and resigned to the will of Heaven. She took leave of her little cherub with more composure than I could have expected. She says that she trusts the Lord has filled the vacancy in her breast with himself; and that she will endeavor to walk humbly with him."

Weathersfield, Vt. Dec. 1, 1824. TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

Sir.-I am happy to have it in m; power to communicate through the medium of the Herald, such intelligence as is calculated to gladden the hearts of the friends of Zion. Although we have not seen a general revival in any one place, yet, blessed be God, I have not been round my circuit once without finding newborn souls. In almost every town in my circuit souls have been converted to God; and as near as I can ascertain, the number has amounted to inquiring the way to Zion. Some whose neg- ity lected harps have long bung upon the willows, have been able to take them down and sing the Lord's song. There appears to be a general rising among the brethren; -many are panting for full redemption in the blood of the Lamb; and between ten and twenty have experienced the blessing of perfect love. Glory to God! An interesting work has recently commenced at Woodstock, Vt. Our meetings at the Court

This occasioned no small surprise in the mind of entirely broken up for four menths past. the mistress, who then asked Mary if she wished to talk more with the children. Mary said she did; and after obtaining liberty, she proceeded to exhort them one by one; and then, with veneration, turned to her mistress, and exhorted her constitution in the decline of trade there, in consequence of which the rents of real estates in what were classed with the murder of Laiah Dix, in an affray which took place in Southack-street, on the day of the division review in this City. The causes of this state of things are said to the day of the division review in this City. The gently, but powerfully, to prepare to meet her God. The mistress was struck with astonishment: but perceiving that Mary did not appear to be satisfied, she asked her if she wished to pray. She answered in the affirmative, and falling on her knees, she implored the blessing of God on the little assembly. This was a new scene to the mistress of the school-to see and hear her little pupils crying and sobbing all around her, and a little precious infant scholar teaching her and them what they never knew before. She at length dismissed her school for her mates, and led them into an adjoining wood, where she read and prayed with them, and entreated them to repent and turn to God. This was the commencement of a glorious reformation, which has spread until more than one hundred souls have been happily converted to God. Seventy five of these had, when I was there. have some distressing news to communicate, been baptized and joined to the Baptist Church. and also some of the most joyful kind. Louisa Little Mary and her mistress made two of the number. 'Behold, what a great matter a little

I also learn from Westminster, Vt. that God ascene before; -while she was bending over has visited the people of that place with a graber dying child, in a paroxysm of grief, Jesus cious revival. I understand that between one himself came down and filled her heart with his and two hundred souls have received remission dvine presence, and caused her to shout and re- of sins within a few months. On the first Saboice over her expiring infant. She said she bath in November ninety four were baptized, would not exchange that hour for all the days and received into the Congregational Church in

Yours with respect, A. D. MERRILL.

CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

Just received from New-York, and ready for delivery at No. 15, Friend-Street, the first Vol. of Clarke's Commentary on the Old Testament. SOLOMON SIAS.

NOTICE.

Chapel, in Bromfield-Lane, on Thursday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

The Sabbath School Teachers, of all denominations, are requested to meet at the Vestry of the Old South Church, on Monday evening next, o observe the Sabbath School Union Monthly Prayer Meeting.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The ship Cortes, DeCost, has arrived at N. York from Liverpool, whence she sailed 24th October. She brings London papers to the evening of the 22d .- Among the passengers is the Hop. John Rundolph.

High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and the Greek Government has been amicably adas I can ascertain, the number has amounted to justed. A new proclamation has been just issuabout forty since I commenced my labors here. ed, by which all English and Ionian subjects are The prospect is still encouraging, and many are again enjoined to observe the strictest neutral-

When they came into school they were observed to be weeping. This led the mistress of the school to inquire into the occasion of their grief; when one immediately replied, 'Mary has been talking to us about dying, and about religion.'

This occasioned accomplishment of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates of the most control of the pirates on Mona Island that been the control of the pirates of the most control of the pirates of the most control of the pirates of the most control of the military commandant at Mayaguez, Porto Ricco, pirates the control of the most control of the

Capital Trial.—On Friday last, came on, the day of the division review in this City. The Solicitor General conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by Geonar Money, and Samuel D. Parker, Esque. The trial continued until quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, when the jury retired, and returned in twenty-five minutes with a second control of the consumer. turned in twenty-five minutes with a ver-ict of not guilty of murder but guilty of madislaughter, against both the prisoners.

Mercantile frauds. Crimes of this nature are said to be increasing, and measures are in Irain to detect one of much magnitude which occurred in this vicinity. Two daring attempts of the kind, by forged invoices, bills of lading, &c. the day; and little Mary took her Bible, called have recently been detected in Philadelphia and

> Conscience .- A Tailor, an Englishman, New-York, has given up to the Police of that city L50 sterling, being the amount of property he had defrauded a person of in London, and which his conscience compelled him to refund. The money has been lodged with the British

> Crimes and Punishments .- Seth Elliot is to be executed on the 30th inst. in Hancock county, Maine, for the murder of his child.

Shepardson and Lovett, two notorious house thieves, have been apprehended and committed to jail at Middletown, Con. They had with them two horses stolen at Stockbridge, in this

Distressing Accident.—Near Eastport, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. T. B. Morgan of No. 3, was drowned by the capsizing of the packet-boat, in which she and her daughter, and son in law were passengers. The accident was occasioned by the rolling of a hogshead of molasses, in the boat. By the exertions of Mr. Pomroy, the skipper, the daughter and her husband were pulled on to the boat; but although an oar was reached to Mrs. M. she was so far gone as to take no notice of it. After being on the boat nearly an hour, some Indian cances came along and rescued the survivors from their perilous situation, and what is remarkable, Mrs. M. though dead, NOTICE. continued floating on the water, and was taken ashore by the Indians.

THE CANADA CANAL.

The Commissioners for the Welland Canal. in Upper Canada, were to commence the work on the S0th of Nov. A. Hovey, Esq. of New-York, has contracted for the tonnel, and Messrs. Kennedy, & Co. of Queenstown, and Mr. Simpupon the summit level. It is stated, that the lathe spring of 1826.

to Lake Ontario - and to render the rapids of the St. Lawrence navigable, so that a boat can go from Montreal to Kingston in a week.

The National Intelligencer states, that Com.

SCIENCE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND GENERAL IN 1 Distressing. The house occupied by Mr. makes and friends? One day she availed herself of the opportunity when the scholars went out of school in the afternoon, to warn them to dee from the wrath to come. Her language was clothed with authority and power, and coming the follow
Brunswick, Va. Nov. 18, 1824.

Brunswick, Va. Nov.

A late Charleston, S. C. Patriot draws a melancholy picture of the situation of that city from the decline of trade there, in consequence

The whole number of deaths at Charleston, by yellow fever, during the fatal season, was about

PAUL ALLEN, Esq. well known as the late editer of the Morning Chronicle, has been engaged of the aid in the editorial department of the Baltimore American.

The salaries of the Postmaster-General, two assistants postmaster general, and 26 clerks and assistants employed in the general postoffice at Washington, amount to \$34,350 per annum.

Com. Daniels.-We have heard of an unostentatious act of liberality in this individual, as worthy of record as it is worthy of imitation.-On the demise of the late Gen. Winder, his widow, owing to a mortgage held by the Com-modore for \$25,000 on the General's property, was left in considerable embarramment. Of learning this Com. Daniels, as generous as he is brave, instantly cancelled the bond, and put Mrs. Winder in full possession of the whole estate previously held by him under mortgage. Washington Guz.

Two of the Osage tribe of Indiana, Mad Buffalo, and Little Eagle, have been convicted in Arkansas of the murder of the American hunters, as published some months since, and sentenced to be executed the 21st inst.

Loss of the ship Robert Burns .- A letter from Hull, of the 14th of October, states, that intelligence had been received at Aleworth (near TY." Berwick) of the loss of several ships near that place, among which was the Robert Burns, captain Coffin, of and for N. York, from Hull. She drifted on shore on the morning of the 12th of October, and at two o'clock she was a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved by the tife boat.

Mr. Adlum's Vinepard. Mr. John Allom of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, has Mr. Addum's Vineyard.—Mr. John Allom of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, has published in the American Farmer an account of the produce of his vineyard for the present year, which deserves the attention of planters in the middle and southern states. He sold cuttings of the vine from four acres, for \$304 50; and obtained wine from two acres to the value of \$1500 68. The whole expense, exclusive of labor, was \$129 83. The labor of cultivating the grapes, and preparing the wine for market, was less than is required on the same quantity of land, in producing and curing a scent son, of Niagara, have contracted for the section of \$1500 68. The whole expense, exclusive upon the summit level. It is stated, that the laborers will be able to work during the winter and that the canal will be completed early in market, was less than is required on the same quantity of land, in producing and curing a crop CANADA.

CANADA.

The Canadians are making great exertions to prevent the trade of the Upper Province from being drawn to New-York by the Eric Canal.

They are about to make a Canal from Lake Eric loss of the John of wine to the acre. The present has the prevent the trade of the Upper Province from being drawn to New-York by the Eric Canal.

They are about to make a Canal from Lake Eric loss of wine to the acre. The present has been the ward war for greater in the river after a duck he had about. Downed, in Berlin, Con. while attempting to wade into the river after a duck he had about. Downed, in Berlin, Con. while attempting to wade into the river after a duck he had about. Downed, in Berlin, Con. while attempting to wade into the river after a duck he had about. Downed, in Berlin, Con. while attempting to wade been the worst year for grapes in the last twenty, in consequence, as is supposed, of the cold and wet weather the last week in May and the The New Yorkers are not idle, but have proected a Canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake
Champlain.

In June. Mr. A. says, "my Tokay, or Catawba, Bland, Madeira, and all the foreign
kinds or varieties, perished: while the Schoylkill, Muscadel, Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope grape; and Worthington, bore a fair crop

Portland Free Schools .- Portland has mine, in which about 800 youth are instructed - A few days since, a new brick school house sufficient to accommodate 200 scholars, was opened. Religious services were commenced by a prayer from Dr. Payson. Governor Parris addressed the children most effectionately, and Dr. Nichols concluded by prayer. The male and female scholars over 7 years of age, are, by this new building, separated.

A pump has been invented at Baltimore, raise the water to any given height. The ex-pense of making is small, and the plan simple.

A very respectable meeting was held at the Tontine Coffee-House, New-York, on the 3d inst. relative to the Piracies committed on our vessels on the Coast of Cuba. A memorial to Congress was unusimously adopted.

Violation of the Grace. James Wilson, jr. of Acworth, has been arrested at Castleton, brought back to Acworth, and placed under bonds of two thousand dollars with four sureties of \$1000 each for his appearance at the Su-preme Court in May, to answer to the charge of carrying off, for dissection, the body of Mr. Bazaleel Beckwith. His accomplice, another of the Castleton students, has absconded. Keene, (N. H) Sentinel, Dec. 3.

EXPLANATORY.

In the Herald of the 24th ult. we published an account of an "Interesting Trial," which recently took place in New-York ;- W. & P. C. Smith were tried for a conspiracy, and acquitted. We compiled our notice of this trint from an article in the New York Speciator, which article was signed by eight of the jorors who sat on the case; and we had every reason to believe the notice to be correct, and entitled to a place among our general intelligence. We have since, however, been informed by Messrs. Smith, that " she verdict of the jury in their case was not so malicious, libellous, and indecis sive, as was there represented, but most pointedly and positively clear and explicit, nor guit.

We regret, most sincerely, that we have given currency, though innocently, to erroneous information, especially where it affects the character of individuals. But as we merely copied it from the source above mentioned, we hope to stand acquitted of any exil design.

MARRIED,

into the river after a duck he had shot, Jonathan Hub-

bard, aged 14.

At Putney, Vt. Rev. Asahel Wood, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, aged 55. He gave the whole of his property, after the decease of his wife, to the Baptist Foreign Mission Society and Baptist Education Society.

From the Family Visitor;

and hard no being converted to God, and an early of a conservation of the contraction of OBITUARY.

GION. e to state that

es in several of of this city. At , Lynn, Saugus been converted; ow anxiously inbe saved. We orchester and in t still continues. state that there pirit among the is city; and that appears to be eternal interests.

vening, was well refreshing season red the meeting



FOR ZION'S HERALD. LINES

To the Memory of an interesting young Lady. Scarce had the flower begun to bloom, And shed around its rich perfume, Ere death's cold touch pronounc'd its doom, It droop'd and died.

But in a fairer clime than this, Where all is love, and joy and peace, In regions of unsullied bliss,

Thy pilgrimage was short below, Through life's dark wilderness of wee : Kind heaven, in mercy did bestow,

Thy spirit left its house of clay, On angel's pinions borne away; It soar'd to realms of endless day,

Its lasting home.

Oh, it was bard from thee to part : For, death, thy comfort-killing dart Ne'er piere'd a softer, levelier heart -More kind, sincere

Go, happy spirit, early blest. Where all the weary are at rest; Enjoy in thy Redcemer's breast, A sweet repose.

Go, and in fields immortal rove, And with the ransom'd souls above, For ever chant redeeming love,

And when the last loud trump shall sound, And shake the earth's remotest bound, Oh may we all in heaven be found,

To praise with thee.

AUTUMN AND DEATH. By W. D. Jewett.

The Spring and the Summer are now fled away, And the songsters enchant us no more; The Lark and the Linnet no more hail the day, And the Bee has laid up her fell store ; While the Hyacinth, elift of its beauty, is gone, And the Rose with its fragrance is fled ; The fields, tho' once green, are now all forlorn, And Winter approaches with dread.

Pale Autumn in mourning is hasting away, With the swiftness of Eagles in flight; Just emblems of mortals' sure sudden decay, While their day is exchanging for night. Sweet Woodbines and Myrtles their verdure relax, And their beauty and sweetness decline; While the tall trees of Lebanon bow to the axe, And the cold has destroyed the vine.

O! Autumn, how dreadful thy lessons appear In the wind borne along through the air ; Thine arrows prove mortal, and who would not fear The monster that never doth spare. O ! Death ! could thy likeness be skillfully drawn By the pencil of unerring mind, What visage more meagre thy brow to adorn Could be found than in Autuma's decline.

The leaf shaken falls by the force of decree From the wide spreading forest sublime : So death, with his waves, like the high rolling sea, O'erwhelms, and we sink to his shrine. The lofty tree fails, by the cold wind oppress'd, And with sorrow the woods do resound ; Of beauty proud nature will soon be bereft, And level'd as man to the ground.

The luxurient root of the green; The hyaline splendor of sun shine is o'er, And the worm never fancies a gleam. So man lies benumb'd by the winter of death, in the livid appearance of woe, 'Till the spring shall return with her gentler breath, And bid him return from below.

MINISTERS MONITOR.

The following illustration of the domestic character of a Minister of the Gospel, is selected from the Rev. J. Smith's Lectures on the nature and end of the sacred office.

As I approached the house of Theophilus, in the evening, I heard, as I drew near, the voice of psalms. The family were engaged in worship, and so intent on their devotions, that I The singing continued long enough to animate, but not in tire. A portion of scripture was then read, with a solemnity becoming the word of might hinder their attendance in due time.—
God. On this the saint made a few short but Theophilus, then, in a few words, called the atpertinent reflections and practical improve-ments, as soon as he had done. He also intro-duced much of what he had read into the devout and fervent prayer which ensued, during sung an hymn or psalm, in which the congrega-which the whole family kneeled, but did not lean. The whole was closed with an evening hymn, and the gloria patri, at which, as in the singing of psalms, the most of them, I think, stood (deeming this, I suppose, the most reverent posture in addressing and praising God) while their hands, eyes, and, I am persuaded, their hearts too, were lifted up to heaven. I of our own alloy with the pure and precious thought I perceived every one repeating the word of God. words under his breath, and giving a hearty assent to every petition. This, perhaps, con-tributed to make them more serious and atten-gagement, that could neither be lightly thought

Worship being ended, the saint gave me the having again sung and prayed, addressed his those which apply to our immediate condition. right hand of fellowship, and discoursed of vari- hearers at some length, by teaching some doc- In the fate of a woman, Marriage is the most imous subjects, in a heavenly and edifying manner, trine or inculcating some duty. But this part suited to his profession, to his years, and to his of the service, as I was told, he would on some

pose of existence, the promoting of the glory whose turn it was to communicate next, was alit, there is no feeling more delightful to one's of God, and the preparing for the eternal-enjoyment of Him in heaven.

The morning meal was conducted in the same daily duty, after he should spend, as usual, an bour or two in his study or closet. The cate- with a view to it. By this method there was chising of about twenty persons, in a neighbor- never occasion for any assistant to dispense the ry blessings. There is ever a delusion of hope, ing farm, was the principal business of the day, sacrament, and there was never any bustle or which cannot abide with possession. The raptand took up between two and three hours .- crowd to occasion any disturbance or distraction, ure of extravagant love will evaporate and waste; This exercise began with psalms and prayers; a too often happens when this sacrament is adapter which, the individuals of each family were examined in order, their proficiency marked in gregations crowd to it, as to a fair, from neighthe margin of the list, and their attention espe- boring places. In such mixed and disorderly cially directed to whatever points of necessary knowledge they were found to be deficient in, would think it the fittest place for recollecting or required their first and greatest care. Such their obligations to a dear departed relative. as were desirous, and found qualified to communicate, received tickets of admission, with suitable advices; and the young were prescribed tasks of hymns, psalms and prayers. A general institution were read, and the elements conseexhortation, joined with a hymn and prayer, crated, and handed about from one end of the closed this part of the day's business, which was table to the other, each, in his order, particiall performed in a lively, earnest and solemn manner. True devotion has in it something so done so tirst. During the communion, a solemn engaging, that I believe the profane, in hearing and expressive silence reigned. Theophilus such impressive and pathetic exhortations, would, in spite of their nature, be devout.

The visiting of a sick person, on our way home, occupied some time afterwards. person was a noviciate or candidate for holy or-ders, so far gone in a consumption, as to be other parts of the service of the sanctuary, and seemingly near his end, and I believe, more accompanied them with a suitable prayer, or than seemingly prepared for the event. When we entered, his face, like that of Hezekiah, was turned to the wall, and tike him too, he was praying, but not for an addition of years or days to his life. He had been repeating, as I under-stood from what I overheard of it, part of Hitdebert's Oratio ad Dominum.

The conference, and the consequent prayer day. of these two saints, both so near heaven, were sufficient to convince any one, that it is better to go to the bouse of mourning, than to the house of feasting. I never before understood so well the meaning of the Apostle's triumphant song, "O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!"

An hour or more of the latter part of the day was spent by Theophilus in his favorite and only amusement, of cultivating a small spot of his garden, which he did occasionally, more for the purpose of promoting health than labor. In the evening, as in the morning, a considerable portion of time was spent in private devotion and study, which, after a little interval, was suc-ceeded by the worship of the family, in the manner described before. And, as the next day was the Sabbath, the preparation for it began, by adjusting the affairs of the family a little sooner, and making the devotions more particular in regard to it. On this evening, too, a general retrospect was taken of the week, as well as of the day, and the younger and more ignorant of the family examined as to their pro-

every countenance, and the call to public wor newspaper in a family.

A.—in truth, neighbour B. I frequently think rived, was cheerfully obeyed by all. On entering the church, every one seemed sensible of treading on sacred ground, and discovered the most awful respect for the great invisible Being ask, is the value of five or six dollars a year, in whom they believed to be in that place peculiarly present, and whom they came hither to

Theophilus, then, in a few words, called the at- of it. ces filled with a mixture of cheerfulness and awe. A pause ensued, and then a prayer. A portion of scripture was next read, on which the minister made but few observations. Indeed the sacred scriptures seldom need many to make them sufficiently intelligible. We mix too much

After this, with administered the sacrament of of nor soon forgotten. Theophilus then, after

the night. Their private devotions, which they performed by turns, as each had opportunity, were as I understand, all over before supper, when the faculties are less subject to drowsiness and distraction, and therefore the fitter for spiritual service.

As the day ended, so it began, with God.—

Each, as he rose next morning, betook himself to private devotions, and smelling afterwards.

In mediately after public worship was ended.

ways that in which the minister had either his self than that of turning those little things to so course of pastoral visits, or catechising the month precious a use. before; that he might thus have an opportunity manner as that of the evening; and, as I was of addressing every person suitably, and personurged to stay for a day or two, I now prepared to accompany Theophilus in the course of his admission to that sacred ordinance; and espe-

After a few words on the nature and end of the ordinance, and the dispositions of soul with which it should be gone about, the words of the pating as they went along, the dispenser having spoke not a word, save the single sentence which usually accompanies the delivery of the elements. But after the act was over, he gave a few exhortations, with the same earnestness

rather thanksgiving, hymn and benediction.
In holiness, usefulness, and happiness, Theophilus lives on earth such a life as I conceive the angels live in heaven. "Blessed is that servant whom his master, when he cometh, shall find so doing !" Would to God we were all like to him, that we might stand in his lot on the last

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

NEWSPAPERS.

During a pedestrian excursion to a neighbouring town, I fell in company with two persons, and overheard the following conversation, which I consider of sufficient importance to be inserted in your paper. AN OBSERVER. serted in your paper.

A.—How does it happen, neighbour B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B .- Do you take the newspapers, neigh-

bour A. A .- No sir, I do not take them myself; but I now and then borrow one, just to read.-Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B.-Why, sir, they have a yast deal to do gress in religious knowledge, especially in those with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of matters which had been more particularly rematters which had been more particularly rekeeping them from school, as to withhold from were reduced to difficult, and almost distrussing specimens were collected. Nor had the variety of rocks, stones, soils and minerals been rich of rocks. On the Sabbath morning, Theophilus and all a little school itself. Being new every week, it the parents and five children, two of whom are the family were up earlier than on other days, attracts their attention, and they are sure to pedeaf and dumb. The oldest daughter engaged in order to have more time for the exercise of ruse it. Thus, while they are storing their in a school in 1816, which she taught to the reading, meditation, prayer, private and domesminds with useful knowledge, they are at the
satisfaction of the district. While keeping this
tic, and the other duties of that sacred day, the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I school she was hopefully brought to the knowledge. same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I school she was hopefully brought to the knowl-

> should like to take them; but I cannot well afford the expense.

comparison with the pleasure and advantages to he derived from a well conducted newspaper? worship. Each, before he took his seat put up a short silent prayer to God for assistance, acceptance, and a blessing.

When the people were assembled, and sufficiently composed, the door was shut, to prevent any distraction, or disturbance from stragglers, or others, whose indifference to the service or others, whose indifference to the service which inder their attendance in due time.—

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

From the Ladies' Magazine. LETTER FROM A LADY TO HER DAUGHTER.

Before this can reach you, the hand that writes t, and the heart that dictates, shall be mouldering in the grave. I mean it to supply some caugust 14, 1824. tions which I should think it my duty to deliver to you, should I live to see you a wife.

The precepts it contains you have often heard me inculcate, but I know that general observations on a possible event have less force than those which apply to our immediate condition. portant crisis. It fixes her in a state of all othous subjects, in a heavenly and ealilying manner, suited to his profession, to his years, and to his beart hopes. A temperate and frugal meal was then served, on which the saint, standing up, and raising his hands and eyes to heaven, implored the divine blessing, with a solemn audible voice, and of a length becoming a joint and herious extensions act of devotion. With the like exercise the meal was closed, and the family, with many pious ejaculations, went to take their repose for

more general and intercessory. The hymns were suitable to the prayers, and the last ended with the Gloria Patri, or doxology.

Immediately after public worship was ended, the whole joined in family worship, before they sat down to their morning meal. After a solemn pause, a few words, by way of mrum corda, and a pious ejaculation to God for aid and acceptance, the service proceeded in the same order as on the preceding night. The h mns, on both occasions, were adapted to Christian worship, as well as to the particular season; not unlike those of Bishop Kenn, part of whose midnight hymn also, as I thought, occupied some moments, which were at the midnight season, stolen from sleep, and added to the great purpose of existence, the promoting of the glory

If you marry a man of a certain sort, such as tions; but wedlock, in its happiest state, is not the conduct of the wife must substitute other regards as delicate, and more lasting; I say the conduct of the wife; for marriage, be a husband what he may, reverses the prerogative of sex; his, will expect to be pleased, and ours must be sedulous to please. This privilege a good man may waive—he will feel it, however, due, and third persons will have penetration enough to see, and may have malice to remark, the want of it in his wife. He must be a husband unworthy of you who could bear the degradation of suffering this in silence: the idea of power, on either side, must be totally banished from the system; it is not sufficient that the husband should never have occasion to regret the want of it, the wife should so behave that he may never be conscious of possessing it. But my daughter, if a mother's fondness deceives me not, stands not much in need of cautions like these. I cannot allow myself the idea of her wadding a man on whom she would not be dependant, or whose inclinations a temper like hers would desire to control; she will be more in danger from that softness, and sensibility of soul, which will yield perhaps too much for the happiness of both. The office of a wife includes the exertions of a friend; a good one must strengthen and support that weakness which a bad one would endeavor to overcome. There are situations where it would not be enough to love, cherish and obey; she must teach her husband to be at peace with himself, to be reconciled to the world, to resist

misfortune, to conquer adversity.

Alas, my child, I am here an instructress but
too well skilled; the tears with which this paper is soiled fell not in the presence of your father, though now they but trace the remembrance of what then it was my lot to feel.

Think it not impossible to restrain your feelings, because they are strong. The enthusiasm of feeling will sometimes overcome destresses, which the cold heart of prudence had been unable to endure. But misfortune is not always misery; I have known this truth, I am proud to believe that I have sometiemes taught it to R. Thanks to that power whose decrees I reverence. We always tempered the anguish of our sufferings, till there was a sort of luxury in feeling them.—Then is the triumph of wedded love. The tie which binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tender-

ness unutterable.

FROM THE WATERVILLE INTELLIGENCER. BENEVOLENCE OF A DAUGHTER.

most important of the seven. A solemn still-have often been surprised, that men of under-ness filled the house, a sacred joy reigned in standing should overlook the importance of a Church in Mt. V—. She thought much of the situation of her father's family, and wished to do something from her small earnings for their comfort; and as those who wish to do good can generally find an opportunity, so she was soon able to put her benevolent designs into execution. A small farm in the county of Oxford, containing tifty or sixty acres, under some improvement, having a house, barn, orchard, &c. she purchased for three hundred dollars, gave her notes and took a bond for a deed. These notes she paid annually as they became due, fifty dollars a year and interest. The family west on to the farm, but being in low circumstances, she annually paid the taxes, bought the most of her clothes, shoes, 4c. with herown earnings. She paid her last note and took her dead lest large. paid her last note and took her deed last June.

She has now a farm for the family to live on, and has bought near forty dollars worth of young stock, which she put on to it with some sheep; and a few weeks ago was in debt but twenty one dollars for all her purchases; and had \$19,50 due her for keeping school. She had been sick with a fever which cost her about twelve dollars. But whether in prosperity or adversity, she seemed to view the hand of God in all the events of his providence, as will appear by the following extract of a letter she wrote to one of her correspondents, dated Au-

"Respecting my farm (to answer your request) it is five years ago last April since I made the contract; I agreed to pay \$300 and the interest, which has amounted to a considerable sum. I have paid \$50 a year, and I think I have been tolerably prudent, for I had only about \$60 due to me when I purchased, and now, very often. when I think of it, it makes me tremble to think

A Receipt to Cure a bad Husband !- "A decent country woman came one market day, and beg. ged to speak with me. She told me with an nir of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought the company of other women and that knowing me to be a wise man, I could tell what would cure him. The case was so common, I thought to prescribe for it, without los ing my reputation as a conjurer. 'The remedy is simple,' said I; 'always treat your husband with a smile.' The woman thanked me, dropped a curtesy, and went away. A few months after, she told me with great satisfaction, that I had cured her husband; and she begged my acceptance of two fowls in return. I was pleased with the success of my prescription, but refused the fee

Beauty in women is like the flowers in spring; out virtue is like the stars in Heaven.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

JUVENILE EXPOSITOR ... NO. 47. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all he

Paths are ways of pressanties, and all her paths are peace.—Prov. iii. 17.

That wisdom which leads young people to seek the knowledge and love of God, and to walk in the way of practical piety, is the principal thing. The happiness it affords should lead them to diligence in seeking it. The thoughtless and dissipated discover no beauty, no loveliness in the way of piety; although its ways are ways of pleasantness, and its paths are peace. The practice of piety conduces to health of body, to peace of mind, to social comfort; it adds a loveliness, and gives a charm to all the comforts of life; it is attended with safe and comfortable hopes of heaven; it soothes the serrows of sickness, pain and losses; it extracts the pain of death and banishes the dread of the grave; it presents the most just and lovely views of the excellencies of the divine character, the justice of his government, and felicities of his children. Those who walk in this way in the exercise of faith, prayer, and watchful ness, are enamored of its beauties. They can testily that "Religion never was designed to make our pleasures less." And can cheerfully sing,

Then let our songs abound, And every tear be dry, "
We're marching through Immanuel's ground,
To fairer worlds on high.

How different are the views and feelings of such as have no spirit of piety to relish the enjoy ments of grace and the prospects of glory!

They have eyes, but behold not the beauties of the scene around them. This may be illustrated by the following historical incident.

A number of young gentlemen a few years since, went from Boston, or its vicinity, on an excursion to the eastward as far as Penobscot river-one of the number had no taste for rural pleasures, and could enjoy nothing out of the fashionable circles and amusements of the city. The beauties of creation had no charms for him, and every scene wore to him an aspect of loneliness and melancholy. Most of the company, however, were alive to the loveliness and variety of nature

As they sailed up the river, they were delighted with the prospects, and sketching the most striking objects around them. On one side they were admiring the rising hills and extensive woodland scene, on the other, the improvements of cultivation and various products of the soil. On going ashore, they pursued their way from one village to another, until they had passed a considerable distance above Indian-town. The different kinds of timber, shrubs, flowers, unnoticed by them. The meanderings of the river and streams, the water falls, the gently sloping banks, the high bluffs and abrupt preci-pices. The modes of culture and building the habits and manners of the settlers were regard ed with discrimination. The labor and fatigue of the journey were lost in the gratification of the mind. On their return they had acquired a little fund for speculation and improvement.— Their friends at home shared their pleasures by examining the specimes of the vegetables, min-erals, fish, birds, reptiles and sketches of the most striking scenery. While these were delighted and imparting pleasure, the other was groaning with fatigue and sighing with regret. You will easily apply it.

THE SCRIPTURES.

meet with is truth. In the former case we are like the Africans on the Dust Coast, of whom it is said, that they dig pits nigh the water falls with incredible pains and industry, wash off the sand, till they spy out at the bottom two or three shining grains of the metal that pays them only as laborers. In the latter, we work in a mine sufficient to enrich ourselves and all about us.

Reflection .- " There is a God." The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountain proclaim him; the insect hums his praise, the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the birds warble his praise among the foliage; the lightning announces his power; and the ocean declares his immensity. Man alone has said, "there is no God."—Chataubriand.

By reading we enjoy the dead; by conversa-tian, the living; and by contemplation, our-selves. Reading enriches the memory; con-versation polishes the wit; and contemplation improves the judgment. Of these, reading is the most important, which furnishes both the

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Mr. Editor, This e profitable s hiefly on v of the conpersons, and of their visition on the pinions ex general to seldom vi them have

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